

tion of 23 dozen packages of the said Jack Sprat brand gelatin dessert powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Western Grocer Mills, from Marshalltown, Iowa, in part on or about March 12, 1931, and in part on or about March 17, 1931; and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Jack Sprat Brand Gelatin Dessert Powder \* \* \* Composed of pure gelatin, sugar, pure fruit flavor, fruit acid from grapes and vegetable color. Grape Flavor. \* \* \* Packed by Western Grocer Mills, Marshalltown, Iowa."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel filed with respect to a portion of the article for the reason that an artificially colored imitation grape-flavored product had been substituted for a pure fruit grape-flavored product, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the remainder of the article for the reason that a gelatin dessert powder containing imitation grape flavor had been substituted for pure fruit-flavored, to wit, grape-flavored, gelatin dessert powder, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Grape Flavor" and "Pure Fruit Flavor," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On June 22, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18592. Misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 534 Bottles of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25667. I. S. No. 19665. S. No. 3932.)**

Samples of tomato catsup from the shipment herein described having been found to contain undeclared artificial color, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

On January 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 534 bottles of tomato catsup at Corpus Christi, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Baumer's Food Product Co., from New Orleans, La., on or about November 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Crystal Tomato Ketchup \* \* \* Baumer's Food Product Co., New Orleans, La."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, which misbranding was false and misleading.

On June 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18593. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26743. I. S. No. 30143. S. No. 4704.)**

Samples of butter from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On April 23, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Harding Creamery Co., Des Moines, Iowa, April 15, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Hardings Quality Salt."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided by act of Congress.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; and for the further reason that it was labeled butter, which was false and misleading and deceived or misled the purchaser, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat. (This department has no record that the article was labeled butter, and made no misbranding recommendation.)

On May 1, 1931, a claim having been interposed by Alex Grossmann & Co., as agent for the Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Nebr., and said claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, consented to the entry of a decree and agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked so that it comply with the requirements of the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18594. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 170 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 26011. I. S. No. 27413. S. No. 4302.)**

Samples of canned tomato pulp from the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On March 10, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 170 cases of tomato pulp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the G. S. Suppiger Co., Belleville, Ill., on or about August 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18595. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 25 Cases, et al., of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26081. I. S. Nos. 28056, 28059. S. No. 4390.)**

Samples of canned prunes from the shipment herein described having been found to be excessively moldy, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On March 23, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases each containing 24 cans, and 10 cases each containing 72 cans of prunes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Sunbury, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by Paulus Bros. Packing Co., from Portland, Oreg., on or about January 24, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Black Label Brand \* \* \* The Hooven Mercantile Co., Distributors New York Fresh Prunes." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Black Label \* \* \* The Hooven Mercantile Co., Distributors Pennsylvania Fresh Prunes."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, moldy prunes.

On June 20, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18596. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 25 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26742. I. S. No. 30153. S. No. 4705.)**

Samples of butter from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.